

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. July 11, steamship Anselm; crew, 42; passengers from this port, 3; passengers in transit, 17; baggage disinfected, 9 pieces.

Respectfully,

R. H. PETERS, Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

## CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec for the week ended July 19, 1902.

QUEBEC, CANADA, July 21, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended July 19 there were inspected 366 immigrants; passed, 354; detained, 12. \* \* \*

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Cholera and plague.

HONGKONG, CHINA, June 24, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the abstract of bills of health issued at this station during the week ended June 21, 1902. Thirteen vessels were inspected, 818 individuals were bathed, and 932 bundles of clothing and bedding were disinfected by steam. There were 7 rejections because of fever. The cholera situation remains about the same, 15 cases and 9 deaths having been reported during the week. Forty nine cases and 51 deaths from plague, 1 case of smallpox, and 2 cases of enteric fever were also reported by the sanitary board. The plague epidemic has not been severe thus far this year, and practically all the cases have been among the Chinese population. The total cases and deaths reported up to Saturday, June 21, are 329 and 322, respectively.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR,
Assistant Surgeon.

The Surgeon-General.

Plague and cholera in Amoy and vicinity.

AMOY, CHINA, June 17, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter received to-day from Dr. J. A. Otte, Reformed Church of America Mission, concerning cholera and plague conditions in and around Amoy. This is the first year since 1895 that we have not had an epidemic of bubonic plague. Last year at this time we were having over 100 cases a day. For the past month we have had numerous cases of cholera, but it is gradually on the decrease.

Respectfully,

John H. Fesler, United States Consul.

The Assistant Secretary of State.

[Inclosure.]

HOPE HOSPITAL,
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, R. C. A.,
Amoy, China, June 5, 1902.

SIR: Plague has been prevalent in Amoy since 1895. I can find no reliable proof that it ever visited Amoy before this. Chinese history, however, records a very fatal epi-